Bnainess Notices.

THE ILLUSTRICUS PAMILY OF SMITHS.

The family of Smiths have been
The family of Smiths have been
In each department famous.
We'll point you out a glorious Smith
In every path you name us!
Six Sydney was a mighty chief,
Dean Sydney was a writer;
And we have got a thousand Smiths
Whose names are almost brighter.
Hear! Hear! Hear!
A long and hearty "Tiger" for the name

But the brightest in these latter days SMITH BROTHERS claim our notice The world for these, our pean lays.

A laurel crown should vote us;
For we in thrilling song protest,
And will make affirmation,

And will make affirmation,
That our SMITH PROTHERS are the bes
Of CLOTHERS in creation.
Hear! Hear! Hear! A "tiger" and another for the BROTHERS SMITH. SCITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothin archonse, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

FASHIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1856 .- Says the PASHIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1500.—Says the "Overcoate for genliumen" awar are made of Muscovit Beaver, a material of beautiful texture, presenting a surface of thick wood—modulations of a for like character, from which garments are produced that, from their general contour, must be much worn."

parameters are produced that, from their general contour, most be much worn."

W. T. Jansings & Co., of No. 23! Broadway, from their proverblad forms, by, deprived from having so bung extend for the community, have on hand an assortment of Ornnocars made from the materials referred to, which they would commend to the attention of their numerous patrons, under the assurance that they are not to be had at any other establishment.

P. L. Rogers's Clotning Watchouse is in a

FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS FOR GIFTS AND FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS FOR received from Parceived. To most choice selection just received from Europe, at H. S. Rogers's Extensive Bassar, No. 499 Broadway. These goods have been selected by Mr. Rogers in person, and comprise every variety of Jet Bracelets and other both, and comprise every variety of Jet Bracelets and other tons, pages of the property of the property of the compression o

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES-SPEED AND PER-

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,-The HORACE WA-THANGS AND SIELDHEONS,—The HORACE WA-Tens meders improved Playes and MetoDecos are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Planes to Rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Planes from \$30 to \$130; Melodeons \$40 to \$155.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY. I will present one bea of my Macheric Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For Burns Serofula and old Ulcere, unsurpassed. S. B. Sauris, Electro Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st

TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Flush ing, N. Y., offer for sale a large assortment of Trees and if for the street, the lawn, the orchard, the garden and the

To HOUSEKEEPERS.—We offer the largest assertment of China, Glass and Gas-Fixtures that can be found in New-York.

In order to reduce ourstock so as to make room for very large importations now on the way, we propose to sell for the next thirty days at a large discount upon the regular market rates.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—A large assortment of New and Second-Hand Pianos, now selling at Greatly Reduced Prices, at J. & C. Fischier's, No. 315 Broadway, Opposite the Broadway Theater.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wies and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their lones. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and besteck in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his taxons Dyr. Soldat BATCHELOR'S, No. 25 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERRY No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their FALL IMPORTATIONS of ENGLISH and FRENCH CARPET-INC, comprising every description and grade, from the most Cortex to the CHEAPEST FAURC. English Brussels, good styles and quality, 2/ per yard.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES and CLOCKS, superior articles only; Carcel and Moderator Lamps; Statu for alches and newel posts, Paris Bronzes, Candelaloras, Broc da, Candelesticks, with flexible tubing for Gas; Repeased O for sale by

H. Dandonville, No. 445 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN BLATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE.

RELIT & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Readest, have a full and choice stock of BROCATRILES, SATIN DE LAINES, WORNTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORSICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADEs is the argest in New-York, and our superior natural acturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

WRITING FLUID.

The public are invited to try our
IMPROVED LIMPID FLUID.

It is in all respects equal to the best English and in some important qualities it is superior to all. For sale by the Statlobers.

THADDEUS DAVIDS & Co. INFLUENZA-The most severe attacks are re-

moved by one night's operation of Ranway's Ready Ruller and Redulators. Renway & Co., No. 162 Fultonest., N.Y. R. R. Remedies sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are an excellent family medi-

clice, and are recommended to all sufferers from discoses of the Liver and Stomach. It is indisputably admitted that they have never failed to cure these discreters. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 56 Maiden-lane, New York, and No. 214 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62fc. and \$1 per box. LOVET'S WAHPENE-An Indian Vegetable prep-

OUR STATE.

The majority of Fremont over Buchanan is now up to 75,000, and is likely to go a trifle higher yet. Over Fillmore, Fremont has now 130,000, and is likely to increase it a hille. But that is enough. King's majority over Parker for Governor will certainly exceed 50.000. Over Brooks, it is at least 100,000. The rest of the Republican State Ticket runs a little better than

Congress .- Messis. BENNETT, SPINNER, MURRAY, E. B. MORGAS, DODD, J. M. PARKER, Gen. A. P. GRANGER, and in short nearly every Republican Member who stood for reelection out of this city and Brooklyn, is elected by a vast majority. In Oneids, Mr. MATTESON had to contend with a "fusion" of Democrats and Know-Nothings on the same candidate, but he beat them by 2,500 majority. Mr. Bennett met a similar coalition in the Chenango District and best it by a still larger majority. And in the strong Democratic district composed of Otsego and Delaware, in which the three parties were about even last year, Mr. Morse, the Republican candidate, encountered both the adverse parties combined on a single candidate (J. O. Gregory) and beat them handsomely. Two years since, the Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, h Free-Soil Democrat who had opposed the Nebraska bill throughout, was run out by the Hon. Francis S. Edwards (K. N.), who received 1,676 majority. Now they were a second time rival candidates, and Fenton has beaten Edwards by at least 4,000 majority.

Legislature.-We cannot yet give the nances of all he Members elect, but they will stand about 80 Republican, 30 Buchanan, and S K. N. The K. N. s are in Datchess, I in Delaware, I in Eric, I in Greene, 2 in the city, I in Otsego, I in Rensselact, I in Suffolk, I in Sullivan and 2 in Ulster. Several of these are Buchaneers very thinly disguised, and are elected by a fusion of all adverse to the Republicans.

In this city, Samuel T. Roberts (Dem.), and not George Opdyke (Rep.), is the Member from the XVIth District, comprising the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards. No Republican is returned from this city, though a fair yote would give us several. John H. Ketchum (Re publican), appears to be chosen from the 1st District of Dutchess County instead of Albert Emons (Buchanan)

West and north of Albany, no Member of Congress and hardly a Member of Assembly is chosen who is not a Republican. Schoharie County is Buchanau. but all the other Causties in the Dustrict are Republi-Can, and have chosen CLARK B. COCHEANE to Congrees by a handsome majority.

L " H. Clay King" writes from Stonington, Conn. that neither of the Brockses spoke in that town during the late canyass, and that the vote for Fillmore, instead of being 89, as returned to us, was 189. Pechaps one of these facts accounts for the other.

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1856.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

Illinois has elected the entire Republican State Ticket-of this there appears to be no doub! Thousands who voted for Fillmore refused to throw away their votes on the Fillmere State Ticket, but cast them for the Republican nominees, electing the whole ticket. Col. William H. Bissell, who was a Democratic Member of the last Congress and opposed the Nebraska bill throughout, is the Governor elect, beating Col. Wm. A. Richardson, who was Douglas's lieutecant in carrying that bill through the House. This is a most important result, in view of the possibility of further troubles in Kansas. The Governors, after January next, of all the North-Western States except Indians, are able and fearless Republicans.

Reports of large gains for Fillmore in Eastern Tennessee-a region mainly out of the reach of telegraphs-joined to the late reports that Illinois has gone for Fremont, have been thought to cast a shade of doubt over the result of the Presidential election. If both these States are against Buchanan, he has not quite votes enough to elect him this side of California. We do not consider it absolutely certain that he has carried Louisians. We believe, however, that both Tennessee and Louisiana have gone for him, and we fear I linois is lost to Fremont through the diversion of Whig votes in the South and Center to Fillmore, in spite of the magnificent Republican majorities in the North. There is just a chance in a thousand-not more-that Buchanan is not elected by the people.

The Republican party has failed to elect its National candidates, yet we have not since Election met the first compatriot who regards the result as a defeat. On the contrary, the universal greeting has been-" We have done nobly for a beginning-"we can surely beat them next time." And this confidence is based on facts which every one can appreciate. We have carried more States than our party existed in barely one year ago. Though unsuccessful, our exhibition of strength electrides our friends and amazes our adversaties. One year ago the Republican party was organized in our State, and it was then beaten by both of the rival parties by majorities of over 10,000 votes. Now we beat them both signally-the Buchanan by 75,000 and the Fillmore by over 100,000 majority. Why may not four years show a similar change in the Union?

To secure it, we believe it is only necessary that truth should be industriously, systematically diffused. The voters of Glancy Jones's district in Pennsylvania differ from those of Grow's, not so much in their judgment on a given state of facts as in their knowledge of facts. The latter have been kept acquainted with the progress of events in Kansas; the former bave not. We venture to say that the latter have read ten columns or pages with respect to Kansas where the former have read one. The latter could readily correct any misstatement or expose any sophistry of the speakers who ad dressed them in the late canvass; while by the former a naked statement of facts with regard to occurrences in Kansas, which no one could dispute at Washington, would be rejected as unheard of and

We defer for the present all considerations connected with another Presidential canvass. Very many earnest Republicans all around us, in view of the magnificent vote polled for Fremont, and the fact that Jefferson, Jackson and Harrison were severally beaten in their first canvage for the Presidency but triumphant in the next, urge the immediste renomination of Fremont and Dayton for 1860, and the commencement of a vigorous canvass in their behalf. This may or may not be best; we indicate no preference, but calmly await further indications of the popular will.

With regard to principles, however, we have no hesitation. It is not only advisable but urgently necessary that systematic and energetic efforts for the further enlightenment of the masses should be commenced at once. Our electioneering adversaries knew no better last Tuesday than to speer at "bleeding Kansas," and predict that she would never more be heard of after that day. They were grievously mistaken, as time will show. Kansas will continue "bleeding" so long as Border Ruffianism bears away there, and its acts of usucpation, fraud and cruel despotism are thrust down the throats of a reluctant, struggling people by Federal bayonets. There is no way to "settle" the Kansas question but by lifting the heal of the Slave Power off the necks of that gallant and most afflicted people.

And now is the very time to sow the seed of a great popular uprising for their rescue. The exestement of a heated canvass is succeeded by a sepulchral calm. The vigilance and drill of political fuglemen are relaxed: of the millions whom they so lately controlled, only the office-holders and officeseekers remain in their leading-strings. A season of comparative leisure is just before us, in which long evenings and warm firesides invite to reading and reflection. The documents which establish the wrongs of Kansas and the pefarious purposes of her enslavers are already diffused over the countrythey are not again to be procured or paid for, but in nearly every county a large supply of them already exists. The investigating Committee's Report, the "Laws of Kansas' which Pierce and Douglas recognize as valid and which the Free State people are assailed in the Cincinnati Platform for not obeying, Corfax's Speech, &c., &c., by hundreds of thousands have been spread over the country: it is only necessary that they be gathered up out of the hards of those already convinced of the truths they contain, and diffused among those to whom those facts are yet unknown. Then let there be systematic effort to give the widest and most thorough diffusion to the best journals, so that occurrences in Kansas and at Washington shall be made generally known as they transpire, and we cannot fair to defeat the policy of Slavery Extension even yet, and bring the Government back to the policy of the fathers and founders of the American Republic.

According to the account which Mr. Thomas H. Benton gives of himsel', in a Buchanan speech of his, delivered at St. Louis just before the election. be must be not only the most remarkable man slive but the most remarkable man that ever lived. From the garraious talk about himself, of which that speech is chiefly made up, it might be pre-

sigor, to which he so complemently alludes, Mr. Benden was fast growing old; but in his case these symptoms afford no decisive indication; they are constitutional with him, and have been exhibited by him from his first appearance on the public stage-though certainly in this speech they do culminate. These boasts, however, on the part of Mr. Benton, of strength and vigor; of his perpetual sabers; of his baste to finish one great work only in order to commence another; of the "colossal labor" of h's "Thirty Years' View," already published, and followed by the other "colossal labor" of his "Abridgment of Congressional Debates, of which the first volume is already in the hands of the printer-both of them, Mr. Benton will permit us to observe, works far more "colossal" for the printer and reader than for the compiler; his snatching a moment from these literary labors to travel three nights and two days "without rest or sleep." in order to reach St. Louis in season to deliver this speech; and even his remarkable and almost inedible feat of so "muffling bimself up in the "corner of a scat" as "almost" to escape the scrutiny of newspaper reporters and telegraph men, and to have himself brought to St. Louis, where he arrived as "fresh and vigorous" as when he set out, the news that he was coming; all these boasts, though perhaps a little extravagant, find a certain support in what we know of Col. Benton's physical constitution and habits of life. A man of such capacities and labors is doubtless a remarkable man; but, not content with this, the Colonel proceeds to set himself forth as not merely a man of remarkable force and energy, which we freely admit him to be, but as a very miracle of political virtue, respecting which we must be alowed to entertain some doubts.

The Colonel tells his St. Louis auditors-and, through his speech as reported, the rest of the world-that in a political life of forty years and more, he has been totally regardless of himself and his own personal interests and advancement, having had the public good in view as his sole and exclusive object. As the heart of man, even of such extraordinary men as Mr. Benton, is, according to high authority, not only desperately wicked, but deceitful above all things, we do not doubt that Mr. Benton is a most firm and positive believer in his own disinterestedness; but the grounds of this faith in himself, as he sets them forth in his St. Louis speech, do not seem to us to be absolutely conclusive. Thus he sets it forth as a convincing proof of his disinterestedness, that although at the time a personal enemy of Gen. Jacksen, baving been engaged with him in a furious and bloody quarrel, he yet came out in Jackson's favor as a presidential candidate; while against the charge made at the time that he did this in hopes of on office, he triumphantly asserts the fact that though several offices in the way of foreign embassles were tendered to him by Gen. Jackson, he never accepted any. Again, he urges to the same point his refusal to support his favorite son-in-law for the Presidency, his adherence instead to Buchanan, with whom he has not been on speaking terms for the last six or seven years, and his coming all the way from Washington to St. Louis to make this speech in his favor.

Now, taking into view the character of Mr. Benton as displayed in his political career, we cannot help being of opinion that in supporting General Jackson he had bimself in view at least quite as much as the country and its interests. Jackson was the favorite cardidate of the South, and to go for him was the nearest road to political promotion. As to the argument derived from his not having received office at General Jackson's hands, we have to reply that Mr. Benton preferred the position of leader of the Jackson party in the Senate, and confidential adviser of the President, with all the weight derived from that position, to any place which the President could give him. He judged well of his own qualifications. His relf-conceit, hot temper and overbearing disposition would have made him a miserable diplomatist and a bad Cabinet officer. By nature a fighter, if he could not head an army in the field-which General Jackson, as he gent reacer." himself admits, had repeatedly promised him he lead a forlorn hope in the Senate, feeling sure that it would soon swell, as it did, to a victorious

As to his preference of Buchanan to Fremont, we do not doubt that he has been, as he says, a good father in-law to a son-in-law whom he had so many reasons to be proud of. But much as he loves Fremont, he loves Thomas H. Benton more; and when the question comes up between Fremont as President of the United States and Benton as Senator from Missouri-to promote which latter result was plainly the sole object of his rapid journey to St. Louis, as it is the evident one of his speech delivered there-what great evidence of Mr. Benton's disinterestedness is it that he forgets the merits of Mr. Frement, to say nothing of the interests of the nation, and shoves both the one and the other to the wall with the false imputation upon Mr. Fremont of being a sectional candidate: while, in hopes to wriggle himself again into the Senate, he holds out his band and gives his vote to Buchange-a man whom he knows to be utterly destitute of every qualification for the Presidency

which the crisis demands ! Many Republican journals have expressed an interest in the election of Mr. Benton to the Senate. We have no confidence in him, and no desire again to see him there. An Atchison or a Stringfellow as Senator from Missouri would be much less to be dreaded. Mr. Benton has occasionally given the North some fair words-especially when he thought he had a chance for a Presidential nomination, which, like the fex in the fable, he affects so much to despise; but his acts have always been sgainst us. With all his eulogies of the Missouri Compromise, it was he who brought about the first infringement of it by the annexation to Missouri of that Platte County triangle, now the chief cost of the Border-Ruffian conspiracy against Kansas and the North, of which conspiracy Mr. Bentoo, while still a representative in Congress, came forth as an apologist, and of which, by giving his influence in favor of Buchapan, he becomes an active supporter. So on the question of the boundaries of Texas-which brought on the Mexican war-Mr. Benton spoke for the North, and voted and acted with the South.

In this very St. Louis speech he denounces the repeal of the Mussouri Compromise "as involving "the greatest political mischief that ever came "upon the country." And yet, while supporting Buchanan, on the expectation, as he alieges, that "be will use all the powers vested in him for the purpose of restoring, by conciliatory means, that barmony which existed in these States before the fatal apple of discord had rolled among then." what does this five talker purpose to do, and expeet his favorite candidate to do, about the repeal of the Missouri Compremise " Being destroyed, "be to continue the agitation." The North has been scandalously cheated and robbed. Mr. Benten sympathizes with us. He says it is outrageous, but as to the recovery and restoration of the stolen goods, as to doing anything else beside talking union and harmony to counteract the effects of this outrage. Mr. Benton must decline to do that lest it should "continue the sgitation." But we beg Mr. Benton's parden. There is one more thing which he proposes to do, or at least to have done:

"There was in all the early period of our Govern-ment a feeling of fraternal affection and friendship. In the North, Pennsylvania and New York, the greatest States, had their segournment laws, laws by virtue of which any person coming into those States with a slave had, in Pennsylvania six months, and in New York time months, to decide if he was there as a traveler or a segourner, and if he chose to withdraw his property at any time within all young young or aline at any time within six months in Pennsylvania, or after ments in New York, he could do it; but if he re-nained longer he became subject to the State law; and even as iste as 1858 these laws were on the statute and even as late as ISIS these laws were on the statute books of New York and Pennsylvania. We hear of men who were pacificators, and there are many who deserve that title, but I know who of all others would be entitled to the name of pacificator. It would be the man who would take up there laws of Pennsylvania and New-York and present them to the people of these States, recalling the feeling that existed when they were enforced, and call on them to do, in the same feeling to the people of the second of the same feeling that existed when they were enforced, and call on them to do, in the same feeling that existed when they were enforced and call on them to do, in the same feeling that existed when they were enforced and call on them to do. ing now-to do exactly now as our fathers did, and keep harmony, peace and friendship in the Union."

Such is Mr. Benton's scheme of pacification.

The Missouri prohibition to stand repealed and abolished, and the whole West open to Slavery: Kansas to be yielded up to the slaveholders, to be followed in due time by Utah, New-Mexico, Nebraska, and so forth; and in return for the Border-Ruffian courtesies of the slaveholders. Pennsylvania and New-York to recnact their sojournment laws! Such is the Buchanan system of policy, as marked out by Mr. Benton. Such is what even the so-called moderate men of the South mean by justice, conciliation, and harmony. The difference between such men and your Atchisons and Stringfellows, Douglases and Bully Brookses, is only the difference between the oily-tongued rogue who picks your pecket while passing himself off as your friend, and the ruffian who lies in wait for you in a corner, kneeks you down by stealth, and then robs

The Herold of Freedom, one of the papers of which the types and presses, to the value of \$10,000, were destroyed in the sack of Lawrence, has been revived, and the first number of the new issue, dated the lat inst., has reached us. It is full of matter, and its tone and style, compared with that of The Lecompton Union, which is also before us, affords an instructive illustration of the difference of character between the Free-State and the Pro-Slavery men.

Of the occurrences of the period intervening between the suspension and revival of The Herald, the editor and publisher, Mr. G. W. Brown, gives the following account:

the following account:

"Arcested by highwaymen on the 14th of May last, while pursuing our way homeward from Kansas City, and robbed of a horse, saddle and bridle, with two revolvers and a bowie-knife, then detained for several days against our will at Westport, we were placed in charge of a strong escort, closely guarded, and after passing through numberless incidents, were taken to Lecempton. Then, to cover over the baseness of the outrage perpetrated in Missouri and Kansas upon our person, we were indicted for high treason, and held as a traiter to our country, and threatened with death, through four long months.

"During these four months a mah, led by government officials, and professing to act in the name of law, entered our effice and despoiled it of our entire job and newspaper offices, broke up two hand presses, and one power press, destroyed our stock of material which had just arrived for the season; pillaged and either tore in pleece or carried away a large and well assorted library; threw our private papers into the street and closed desir between a set, by setting the haiding on fire.

pleces or carried away a large and well asserted library: threw our private papers into the street and closed their barbarous acts by setting the building on fire. Other hands extinguished the thames ere the work of confingration was completed, and thus, through the kindness of firends, but with no thanks to the Vandals engaged in those cutrages, was our effice building sweed from destruction. But our effice was by no means the end of the outrages of those base mercenaries of the Federal Government. Other buildings were destroyed, other houses were pillaged, another press was broken up. From that time down to the period of our release, it seemed as if the demons incarnate were loose among us. There was no safety to person nor property. Human life was wholly insecure. All the baser passions of man's nature were unbridled, and crime ran riot over the land. But it is not our purpose to enter into details. The causes of unbridled, and crime ran riot over the land. But it is not our purpose to enter into details. The causes of our pratracted suspension are known to every intelli-

The paper has been revived by means of contributious collected by Mrs. Brown, who, like a true wife, as her husband says, and we may add, like a true Kansas woman, left her husband in prison to go and solicit them, accompanied by the Rev. A. St. Clair. Of the money thus collected \$500 was given by Major C. W. Hunter of Alton, Illinois, who had formerly been one of the chief contributors to the reëstablishment of The Alton Observer, edited by the afterward murdered Lovejoy, and which, like The Herald of Freedom, and been destroyed by a Missouri Pre-Slavery mob.

The account given in this first number of the revised paper, of the condition and prospects of Kansas is decidedly encouraging. In spite of all that it has suffered, property in Lawrence is represented as undiminished in value, business lots on Massachusetts street selling readily at from \$400 to \$500 each. A large number of good stone houses have been erected the past season, and othe s are still gowing up. Rents are very high, producing a return of almost a hundred per cent. Two large, substantial stone churches, with base ments for schools, are in progress of completion. The Lecompton Union also boasts of the improve ments in that city, though it confesses that the place has neither church nor school, which it solicits money to build, though in a tone that evinces little hope of success. The article asking money for this purpose, and written, probably, by som outsider, is the only decent one in the Lecompton paper. The rest of it is filled up with the grossest scurrility, of which attempted jokes about Senator Summer's " sore head" form a principal staple, backed up by quotations from The Boston Courier between which and The Lecompton Union a brotherly sympathy exists.

The Herald of Freedom states that Free State settlers are coming into the Territory in considerable numbers, and it appears to think that, for the present at least, the danger of another Border-Ruffian invasion is over. We hope the paper thus revived will find a generous support. The numerous friends of Kansas who desire copious and authentic information cannot do better than to become subscribers to it.

Without pretending to argue the point with Judge Capron, there appear to us to be good reasons for doubting his construction of the statute creating the Beard of Commissioners of Police, as set forth in a letter to Recorder Smith, which we published on Saturday. The Mayor alone, in his opinion, has power to convene the Board or to receive complaints egainst policemen. His argument is, in a word, this: As the power to receive complaints is expressly conferred on the Mayor alone, it must be exclusive; as the statute constitutes the Mayor, Re earder and City Judge a Board of Commissioners for the trial of officers, and so forth, their power incitales nothing for her; hence the Mayor afone can sumed that in spite of ail his boasted strength and | when it he, for any attempt to restore it will only | easily know when a recessity exists for the Board

to convece, since it can only exist through his agency in receiving complaints.

Now, the whole section of the statute of 1853, which contains the clause empowering the Mayor to receive complaints, is borrowed, with little alteration, from the previous acts touching the Police Department. It is noticeable, however, that while they say "the Mayor shall receive complaints," this says, he may-while in all other parts of the section shali" is retained. Then instead of saying "the · Mayor shall give notice to the accused," in cases of suspicion and complaint, the act of 1853 has it. "notice to the accused shall be given." Are not these charges significant? Was it not the intention of the framers of this blindly-worded section to confer most, if not all, the powers of the Mayor in

these regards upon the Commissioners? In answer to the other branch of the argument it seems enough to say that the jurisdiction of a Court need not be limited to the specific purpose for which it was called into being, and that, in point of fact, the Commissioners are not so limited, since they have the appointing and removing power over the police. To this technical argument may be added that drawn from the obvious design of the Legislature, to circumscribe the Mayor's powers by the creation of this Board-which would be frustrated were the opposite construction to prevail.

If Judge Capron's premises fall to the ground, his cenclusion of course goes with them, and he is right in receiving complaints against policemen-as he has been doing this week-and would be right in taking the further step which the Recorder suggests. Toward the close of his note the Judge admits that the question is not without doubt, and wishes to have it presented to the Courts for adjudication. But by the time it was passed upon where would Judge Capron be? Out of office, certainly, and perhaps his successor after him-all offenders, meanwhile, going unwhipped of justice. When you are in Rome, do as the Romans do, is a maxim never more in point than in the present instance. Assume doubtful powers, should be the watchword of the Commissioners-especially as this must be the sole chance of giving two or three hundred rascals their deserts. Let us hear from the Recorder. He has spoken well to the Grand Jury; let him say a word in season to his brother Capron, and do the thing the city is waiting for him

It is given out by the quidnunes that Mr. Buchanan has announced or will announce that the policy of his Administration will be to make Kansas a Free State. Not too fast, gentlemen. It is quite possible that, under the tremendous set of the Northern current disclosed in the election, he already wavers; and, at Wheatland, surrounded by Northern friends appalled at the disasters which the party in the North has already suffered, and fearing greater from a continuance of the Pierce policy, he and they may momentarily dream of resistance to the Slave Oligarchy, at least in their determination to make Kansas a Slave State. But it is only a dream. No such policy will mark his administration. He is, as he himself has declared, not Mr. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, the timid, conservative, well-meaning gentleman; but the personification of the Concinnati Platform, which declared substantially that if the slaveholders could complete the conquest of Kansas they might do it. Mr. Buchanan is one of these who recognize the validity of the Border-Ruffian code of Kansas, and that code, and what will now necessarily follow it, makes Kansas a Slave State. When Mr Buchanan shall have recovered from his fright at finding himself a sectional President, and is fairly scated at Washington, braced up by his Southern advisers and controllers, he will drop all this talk, and confine himself to the easy platitudes of the constitution and the Union. Under these sounding phrases the Slavery crusaders will push their pro icets and consolidate their possession of the territory wrested from the Free States. Mr. Buchanan may personally hate this result as the sure prognostic of a tempestuous time for his administration, and the harbinger of political ruin to his party in the North, but he will swallow his fears and obey the urgent demands of the South. The good, easy people who dream of moderation or decency in the settlement of the Kansas question have not yet awakened to the character of their Southern rulers. Buchanan is merely the Rivas of the slave driving Walkers, who will not only inspire but dictate every measure of his adminstration.

In the heat of a Presidential contest, many people will say things which they in cooler moments would retract or modify; and for which, after the battle is over, there can be no excuse. Yet The Express reiterates its utterly false and inexcusable assertion that THE TRIBUNE, during the late canvass, attacked the reputation of the dead,"-that we "dragged Mrs. and Miss Fillmore into the political 'canvass, long after both were sleeping in their graves, in order to make an Irish woman of the one, and a Roman Catholic, by education, o the other." For this atrocious calumny there is just this excuse: We found Col. Frement stigmatized as a Roman Catholic in The Express for the avowed purpose of depriving him of votes, and one count of the indictment against him averred that he had educated an adopted daughter at a Catholic seminary. We, neither knowing, inquiring, nor caring whether this was true or false, stated, in exposure of its meanness and defeat of its purpose, the fact, which we were abundantly able to prove, and no one has dared to deny, that Mr. Fillmore's eun daughter received a part of her education at a Catholic seminary. We did and do deem this a con plete counterbiast to the mean charge above noted against Col. Fremont; but it was no "attack" on any one, for we held that it was perfectly right in her parents to send her, and in her to go, to such school as seemed best adapted to her needs. No reader of THE TRIBUNE thought the worse of either parents or daughter because of this fact.

With regard to Mrs. Fillmore, a correspondent said sportively, ridiculing the Dog Noble's yelpings about Col. Fremont's religion, that, as her maiden name was Powers, she was probably an Irish Catholic-Power and Powers being Irish Catholic names. There was never an accusation against or imputation upon either of these estimable ladies in THE TRIBUNE-act one word by which any one could be induced to think ill of them-but a reference to certain facts in their history in reprobation and exposure of the personal war waged on Col. Frement with regard to his religious faith. All this The Express thoroughly understands: yet it chooses to falsify it, in the hope of withdrawing attention from the dirty personalities in which it has been engaged, or at least dividing the odium they have drawn down on its head. The effort will be fruit less. From the outset of the Presidential contest, we opposed Messre. Buchavan and Filimore, Breckinridge and Donelson, because of the political principies and measures to which they stood publicly committed, and on no other grounds. We neither

exhorted nor expected any one to vote against them on any other. Even Erastus Brooks only succeeded in dragging us into an allusion to his resistance to what we deem the Rights of Labor, on the morning of Election. And now we bid his welcome to all the consolation he can derive from the fact that some voters, who were compelled by the force of truth to abandon Fillmere for Pra ment, did not realize a like public necessity for dropping him, while in many Counties his friends traded off their votes for Congress and Assembly increase his poll. Let him slide.

The popular majority against Buchanan in the Pres

States is more than four hundred thousand votes.

This is predigious, and yet by the workings of our

political system, it is neutralized and the minority vote made to tell against us in a contest where the only contending parties are the Free and Siars States. It is only nominally that the party in the Free States opposed to the extension of Slavery is beaten. Really they have an immense prepoa derance of the popular vote on the only ground where the battle could be fought. The following table exhibits an approximation to the majorities against Buchanan in the Free States: Maine...... 30,000 Michigan..... 15,000

Vermont...... 25,000 Wisconsin..... 5,000 New-Hampshire 6,000 Iowa...... 5,000
 Massachusetts
 90,000
 Ohio
 50,000

 Connecticut
 9,000
 Illinois
 10,000

 Rhede Island
 6,000
 New-York......175,000 Total426,000

The votes of the three Northern States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, whose electoral vote is given to Buchanan, are pretty equally divided, so that the above aggregate will not be seasibly diminished by them.

The mass of citizens opposed to Slavery-ext asion in the Free States will not forever or long be overslaughed by the arrogant tyranny of a slaveholding aristocracy in the South, basked though it be by a corrupt and pusilianimous Pro-Slavery faction in the North; for to this position is the once overwhelmingly powerful Demo cratic organization reduced. Though we are beaten in the election of President, the Republican party yet towers over all its opponents in the Free States, and exhibits a strength and a moral grandeur which must command the affectionate and enthusiastic admiration of every man among its supporters. It will gradually absorb all patriotic and liberty-loving citizens around its standard, until it shall ultimately overwhelm all opposition wherever it is exerted. It already has that assurance of power which will enable it to act with both energy and dignity in the pursuit of its cherished objects, and its course will be marked out and pursued with contempt of every effort to extinguish its spirit or pervert its patriotic purposes.

We enumerated, the other day, among those who had achieved a great victory in the election of Buchanan-if indeed he is elected-the advocates of Slavery and its extension as the only solid basis of Free Government and progressive civilization; the doughfaces, and the enemies throughout the world of democratic ideas. There is a fourth party which we overlooked, to wif, the Mormons of Utah, who confidently look to the election of Buchanan as securing the admission as one of the States of the Union of that polygamous community, which already stands knecking at the door, having framed its State Constitution and taken the other preliminary steps.

It will be seen from a document in snother columm that as the President and Council of the Know Nothings issued their express and positive orders to all the faithful to vote for Filimore (with the view of electing Buchanan) so the President and rulers at Great Salt Lake issued their express orders to all the Saints throughout the Union to vote directly for Buchanan; he, old bachelor though he is, being the destined instrument of I'rovidence for the fulfillment of the prophecy of the coming of the day "when seven women shall lay hold on one man "and shall say, 'Let us eat of our own bread and wear our own apparel; only let us be called by ' name to take away our reproach.' " Perhaps they xpect that when this time comes even chanan will be ready to renounce his bachelorship. and to make up for lost time by taking seven wives.

But the Mormon high priests do not rely on scripture or prophecy alone. They cite blewise that clause of the Cincinnati Platform which declares that " Congress has no power to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several " States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution"a principle which, as they justly observe, the Democratic party professes to extend to Territories as well as States, and which, as they well add, is just as applicable to polygamy in Utah as to Slavery in

To the men among whose sacred rights is that of making concubines of their female slaves, polygamy cannot be much of an objection, especially com pared with the advantage of two more votes in the Senate. Doubtless, should it be found necessary. the Mormons will be ready as a further guaranty to give in their constitution a direct sanction to slaveholding, in the draft of which instrument as it stands at present, there is not, according to our recollection of it, any clause of prohibition.

It will be seen by a document in another column that the State Department at Washington has reiterated a piece of petty and pitiful injustice and lawlessness, often before perpetrated by that Department, in refusing passports to a number of colored minstreis about to travel in Europe, that refusal being based on the ground that, although born free in the States of New-York and Pennsylvania, they are not citizens of the United States. The official who signs it speaks-in rather ambiguous terms, to be sure -of an opinion said to have been given in 1621 by Mr. Wirt, then Attorney General, that no colored man was, for want of citizenship of the United States, qualified to command a vessel engaged under the acts of Congress in the foreign or coasting trade. We should like to see that opinion, and intend to hunt it up, at present only remarking that as a matter of fact, colored men, to our certain knowledge, do command vessels sailing in the foreign trade both from this port and from Boston; and we have never yet heard of any Custom House seizure on that ground.

Mr. Marcy, it seems, from the document which we publish, while he refuses the passports asked for, yet graciously and condescendingly proposes to grant the applicants free papers in the shape of a certificate that they were born in the United States

When Dr. Legan of Penseylvania went to France in 1728, in hopes of being able by his representations to avest the war then threatened between the French Republic and the United States, instead of applying to the State Department, where he was not in very good order, for a passport, he took s